Handheld Devices: Overcome the Obstacles While Realizing the Benefits – St. Clair's Experience

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About St. Clair Hospital

- A 314-bed, general, acute care hospital
- Servicing 300,000 residents in 20 communities
- 100 Top Hospitals, Regional Benchmarks for Success
- 100 Top Hospitals, both Stroke and ICU
- Eclipsys 7000, Sunrise AM/PFM, Sunrise Decision Support
- PACS, Open Heart Surgery, Expansion

Why PDAs?

- Physicians are willing to use PDAs
- The information available on the PDA will be valuable and necessary for patient care
- The PDA saves time, otherwise physicians wouldn't be using them
- The PDA, and access to the information must be intuitive and not require extensive training
- Information should be pushed to the physician PDA, so that information is there when needed, and the physician doesn't have to go get it.

Wireless PDA Initiatives at St. Clair Hospital

- PDA Project 1 InterSign
 - Real-time communication between hospital systems and physician's Pocket PC
 - Goals:
 - Provide easy mechanism for verbal order signatures
 - Allow e-signature on medical documents via Pocket PC or web
 - Reduce physician sanctions, reduce VO compliance issues
- PDA Project 2 Pocket 7000 (Eclipsys 7000)
 - Duplicates clinical system on a wireless Pocket PC
 - Goals:
 - Transfer all functionality of Desktop PC session to Pocket PC
 - Enable the caregiver to both enter and retrieve patient information at any location including the bedside

InterSign PDA

- 2-way communication system
- Wireless transmission to/from physician's PDA
- Delivers transcribed documents, results, patient lists, etc.
- Where required, physician e-signature attached
- All transmissions encrypted
- Access available via PDA, PC, or web
- LAN, WLAN, Cellular wide-area

Reports being Delivered

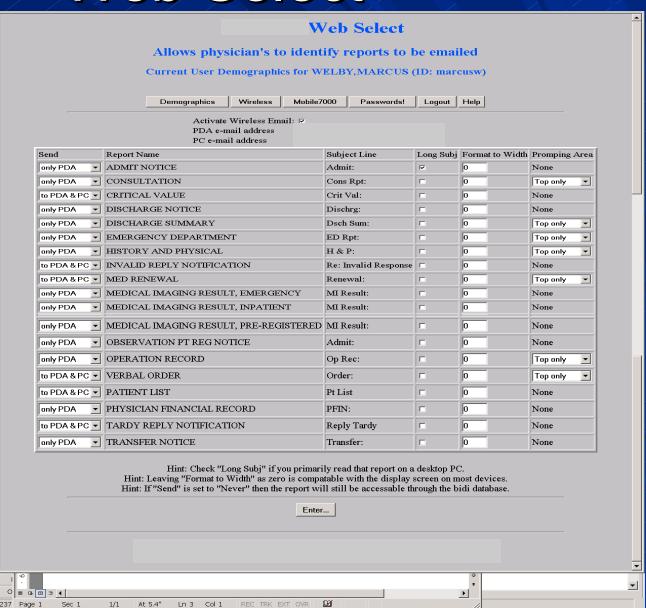
- Lab Results
- Critical Values
- ED Reports
- **H&P**
- Med Renewals
- Admit Notice
- Transfer Notice
- Discharge Notice
- EEG Results

- Consults
- Verbal Order Verification
- Discharge Summary
- Med Imaging Results
- Physician Financial Record
- Operation Record
- Patient Lists
- Cardiology Results

Note: Information is extracted from a variety of systems and fed into InterSign via NetPrint Output Manager

Web Select

Allows the physician to enter preferences for what types of information should be sent, and to which device.



Who Benefits

Physicians

- Rapid access to patient information
- Reduces time spent on paperwork
- Keeps physicians off of sanction list.
- Reduces late night calls.
- Maintains communication with physicians who are not at the hospital due to rounds schedule or rotation cycles
- Improved patient care

Hospital

- Improved relationship with physicians
- Valuable physician recruiting tool
- Compliance with regulatory agencies
- Fewer backlogs in Medical Records
- Faster billing
- Improved patient care

Patient

- Receives more responsive and appropriate care
- Shortened length of stay

Costs for providing the PDA

- PDA
 - iPaq 3850 (64mb, color) \$599
- Network Connectivity
 - iPaq expansion jacket + wireless LAN: \$299
 or -
 - Symbol jacket + wireless LAN: \$499or -
 - Symbol jacket + wireless LAN + Bar code scanner: \$699or -
 - Wireless modem (wide area wireless): \$479
- Airtime (optional, for use outside of hospital with wireless modem)
 - Unlimited Airtime package: \$59/month

Cost Justification and ROI

Faster Discharge

- Rapid delivery of information allows physicians to make faster decisions. For example, if the physician receives test results that show the patient has a hip bruise, not a fracture, the patient may be discharged a day earlier saving the hospital per diem charges.
- If the physician saves just 2 Medicare days over a period of 1 year, the hospital has recouped its cost for the iPaq and airtime.

Better Medication Management

 Physicians are more rapidly alerted to lab results, (i.e. showing antibiotic sensitivities) and can realize cost savings by discontinuing a costly and/or inappropriate medication faster.

Time Savings

 Physicians save time by viewing and electronically signing documents without making an extra trip to the hospital. This timesaving allows the physician more office time to see patients. Over the course of a year, if any of those extra visits result in an admission, the physician's PDA device has probably paid for itself.

Workflow

By increasing the speed at which documents are signed, chart coding can be accelerated, leading to faster billing.

Physician Agreement

- A legal document
- Establishes ownership of device and information
- Establishes obligation to return device
- Offer buyout in some situations
- Adherence to security, no tampering policy
- Procedures to immediately report theft or loss
- Prohibits use of PDA to collect other hospital patient data in an unsecured, unencrypted fashion
- Third party applications being loaded on device. Reserve a portion of storage for St. Clair applications and data.
- Restrictions on use of cellular capabilities
- Penalties 1st offense: re-affirm and retrain 2nd offense: forfeit use

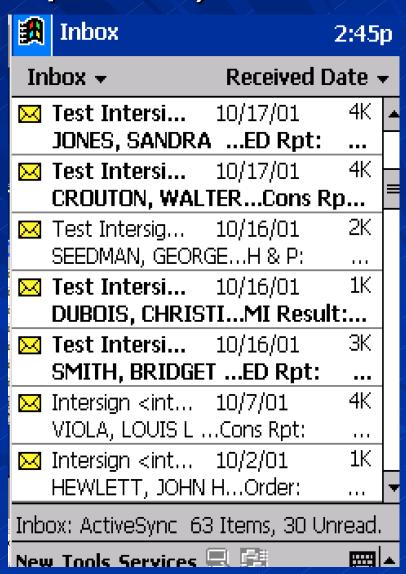
Physician assistance with 3rd party applications

- Pocket PC is a new platform with a learning curve
- To be successful we must provide training and assistance in finding/loading/using productivity tools
- Handwriting recognition, Drug Reference, Drug to Drug Interaction, Prescription Writing, etc.
- Promote personal interest applications too, anything to get the most out of the device
- By providing assistance, the Hospital/Physician relationship is strengthened

Reports delivered to PDA (Early Development)

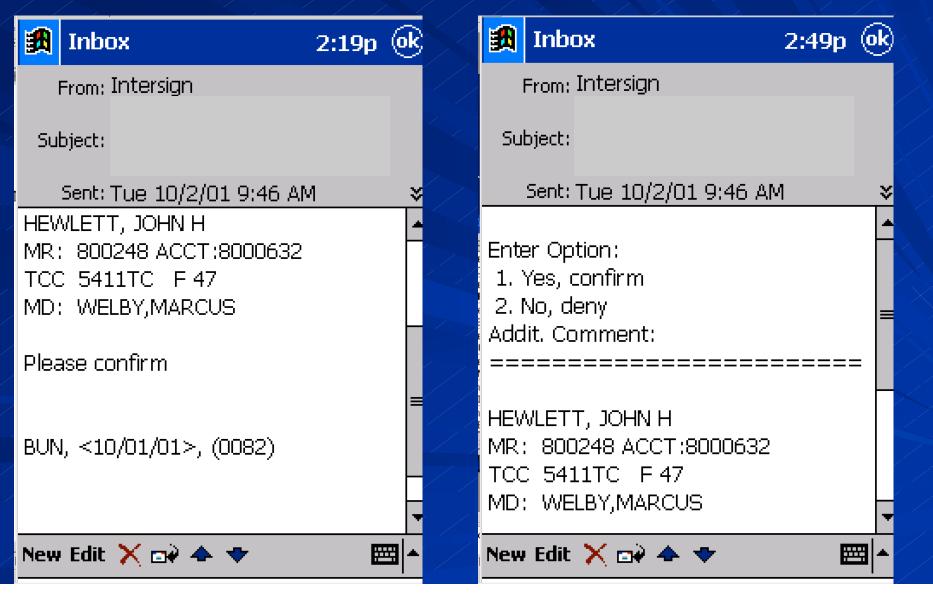
To the right, the iPaq Inbox is shown with various messages available to the user.

The Inbox was easy for the physicians to understand, but it did not offer enough speed, flexibility, and intelligence. It was eventually replaced with a much better user interface.



Verbal Order Confirmation - Early Development

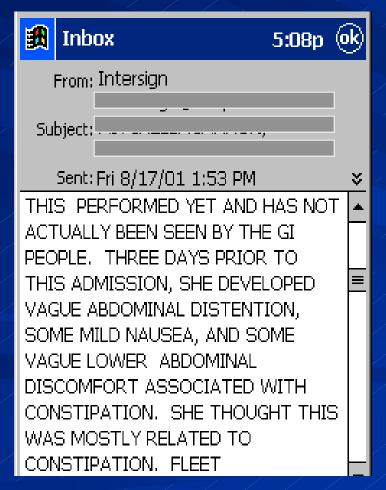
Physician would read the report and then tap Reply to sign it. On the right, the multiple choice option had to be manually entered. *This approach no longer used.*

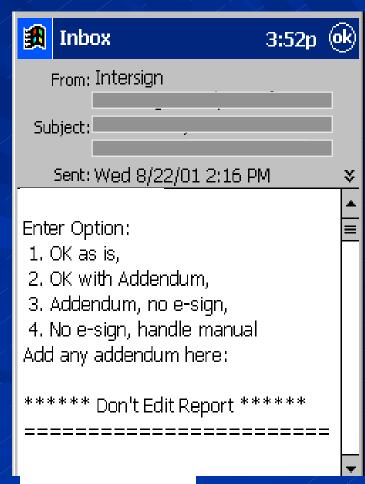


Transcribed Report on the PDA

(Early Development)

This is an example of a transcribed report. The user can scroll through it. Text is very readable. Screen on right shows response options available for a transcribed report. *This approach is no longer used.* (Note: some data grayed out for privacy.)





Enhancements Requested by Physicians

- More convenient security features
- Control over the number of reports requiring an e-signature
- Filtering of reports by category
- Ability to skip to the end of signing sequence without losing prior work
- Auto deletion once document is signed

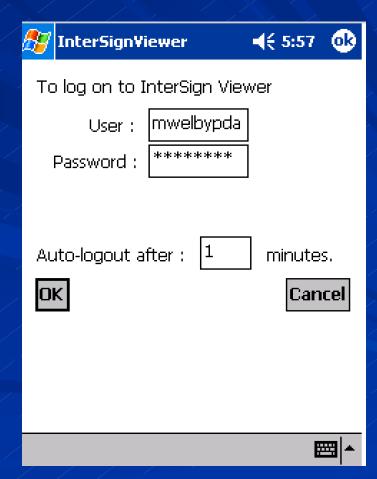
New InterSign Client for iPaq



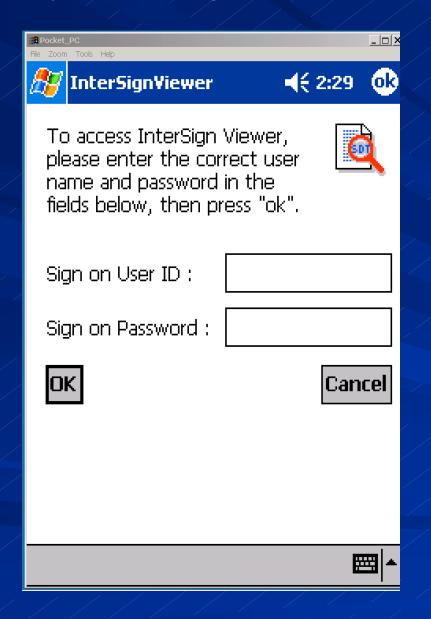
Added Flexibility to Meet Physician's Needs

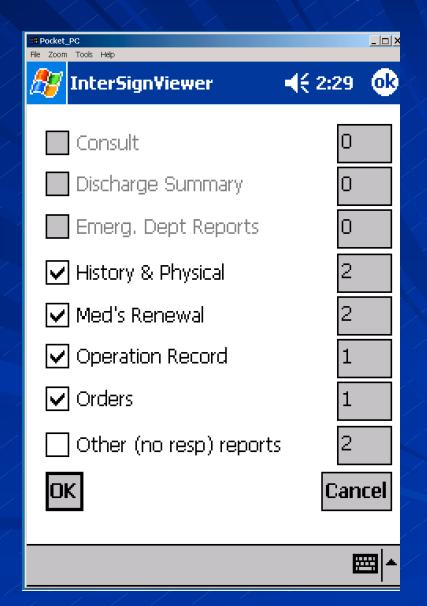
Custom configuration screens are configured during physician training.



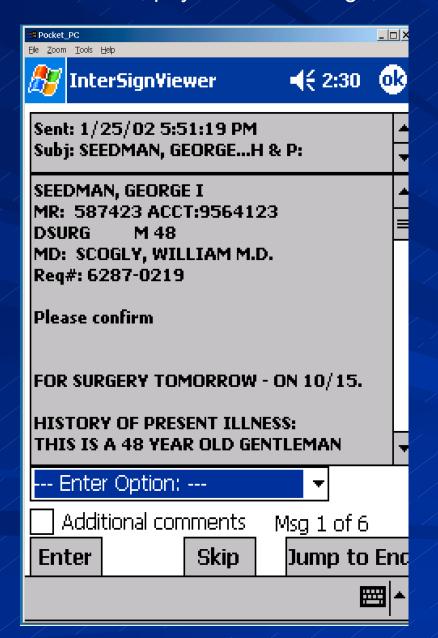


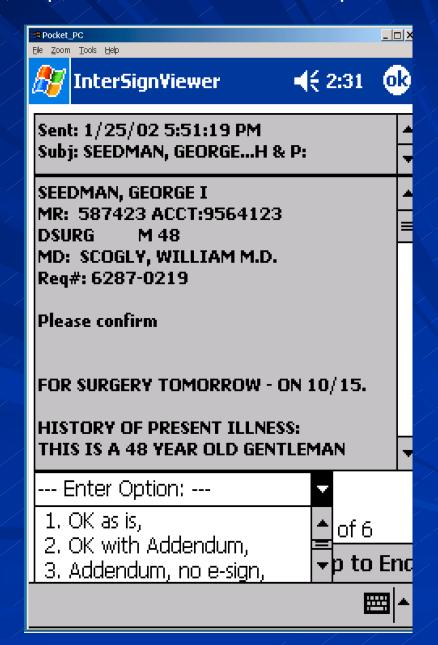
The physician must login to access the data. At all other times the data is encrypted.



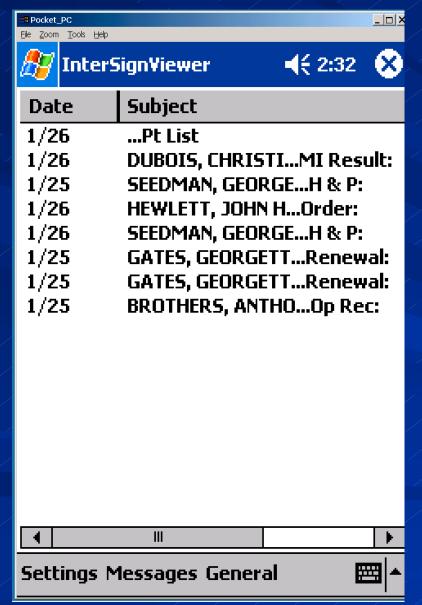


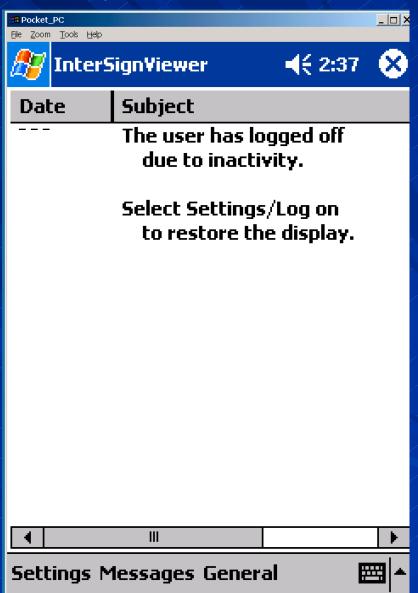
After review, physician can e-sign, addend, skip, or advance to end of sequence.





The pick list for all messages is shown on the left. On the right, the auto logout screen is shown. At this time all reports are re-encrypted.





Future InterSign PDA features

- Detonation to handle loss/theft situations
- Archival Database Pocket SQL based
- Remote installs and upgrades

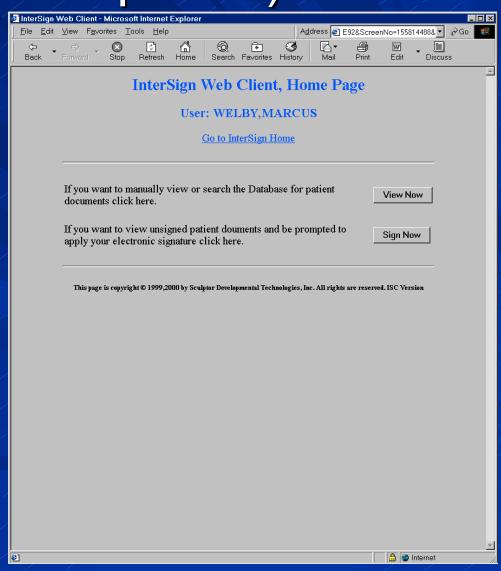
Web Enabled InterSign (Early Development)

Although handheld devices are very useful in mobile situations, many users like to use a full screen PC when it is convenient and available.

To enable the physician to use a browser on a hospital, home, or office PC, InterSign was Webenabled. InterSign is frequently used via a wireless laptop on mobile cart.

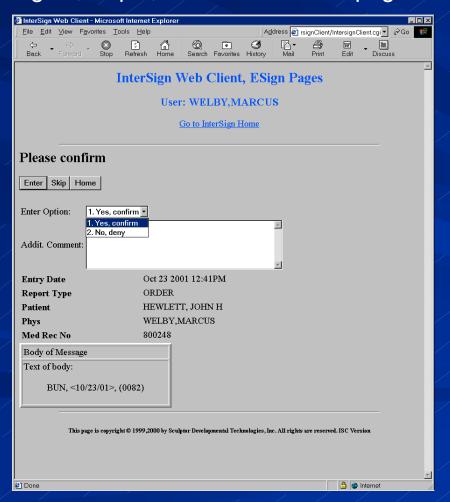
This method of access has proved to be very popular with physicians.

This screen evolved over time to offer additional features and flexibility.

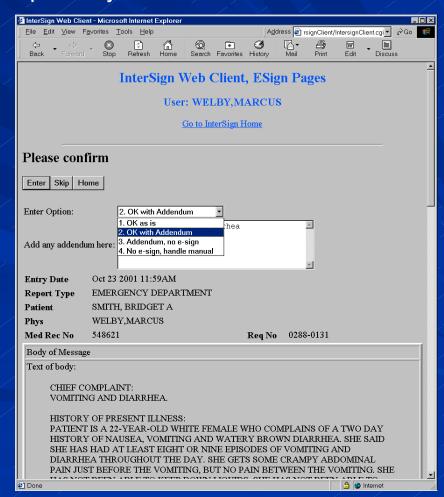


Web Enabled InterSign E-Sign mode (Early Development)

Physician is prompted for a signature on each unsigned document. Physician can sign it, skip it, or return to home page.



Physician can quickly choose a response from the drop down list and optionally add comments or addendum.

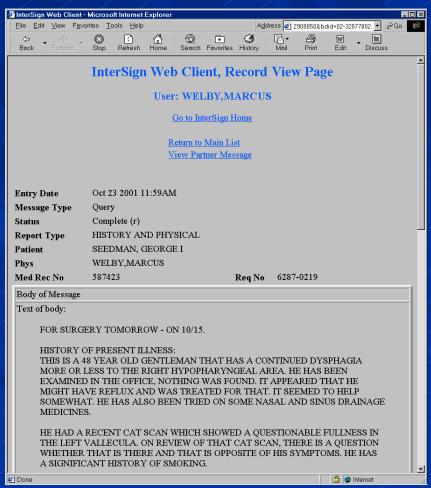


Web InterSign View Mode (early development)

In view mode the physician can search/sort the database for all patient of the report is displayed. reports.

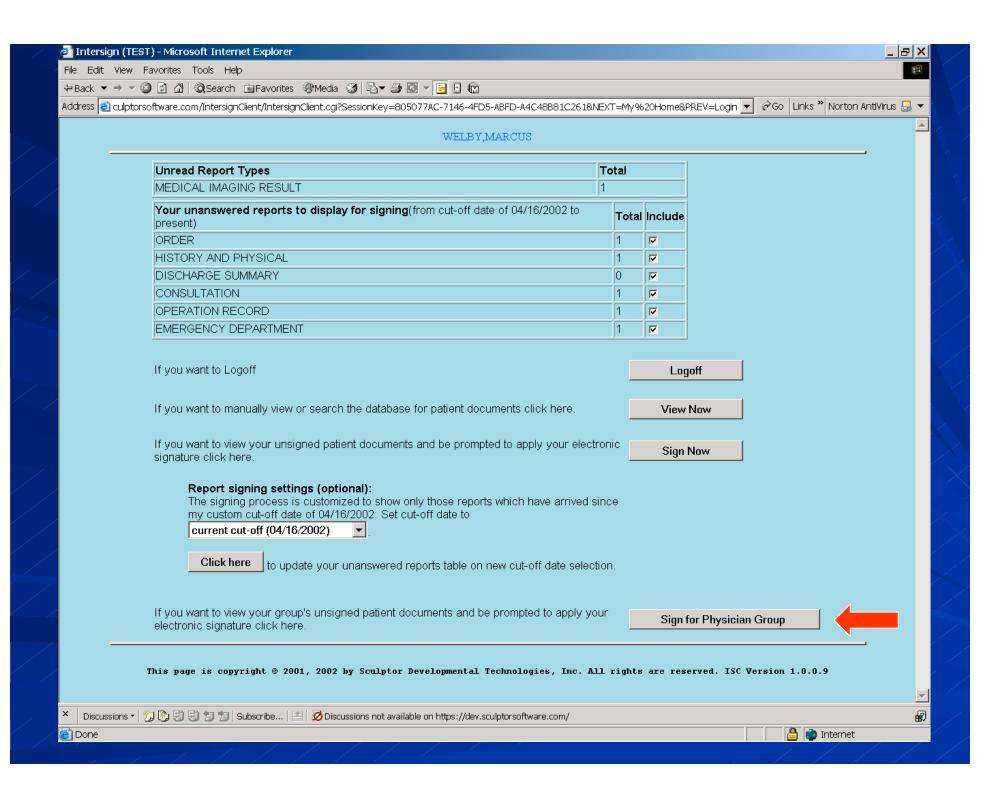
By clicking the folder icon the detail

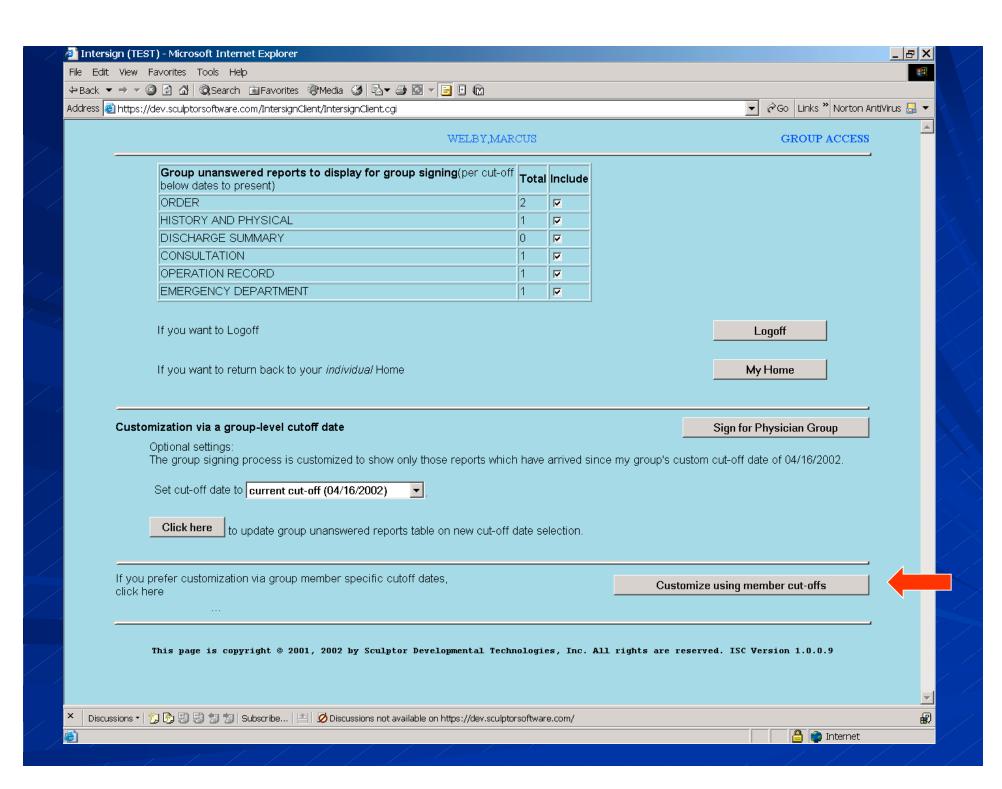


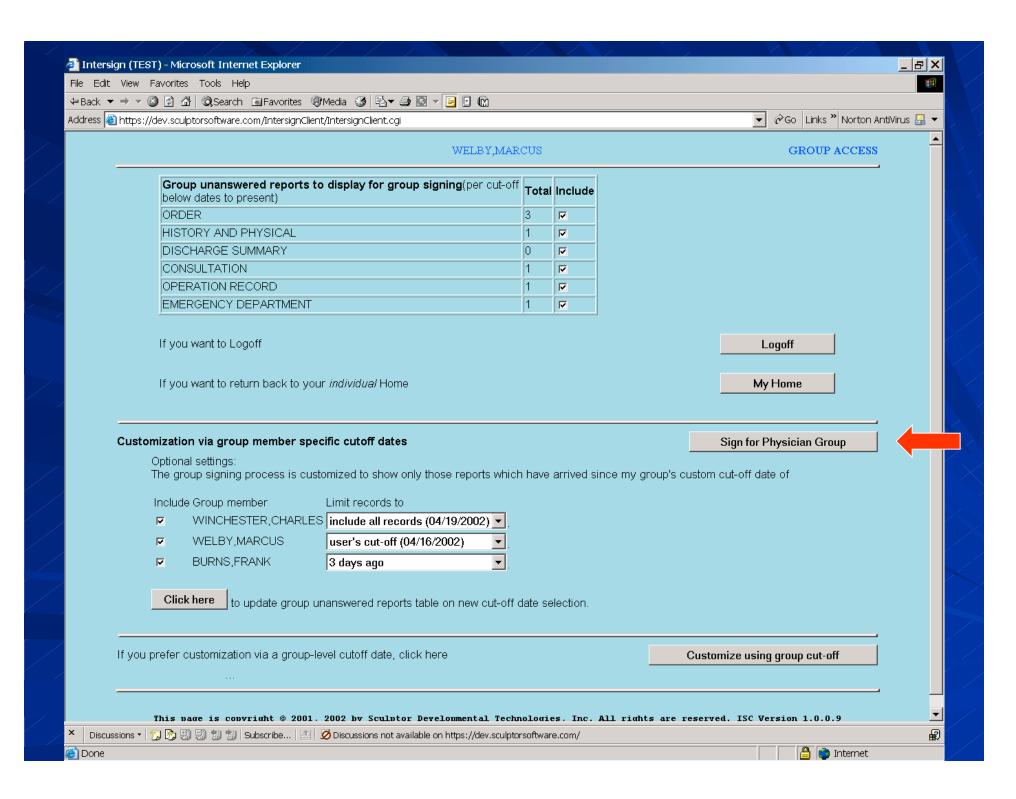


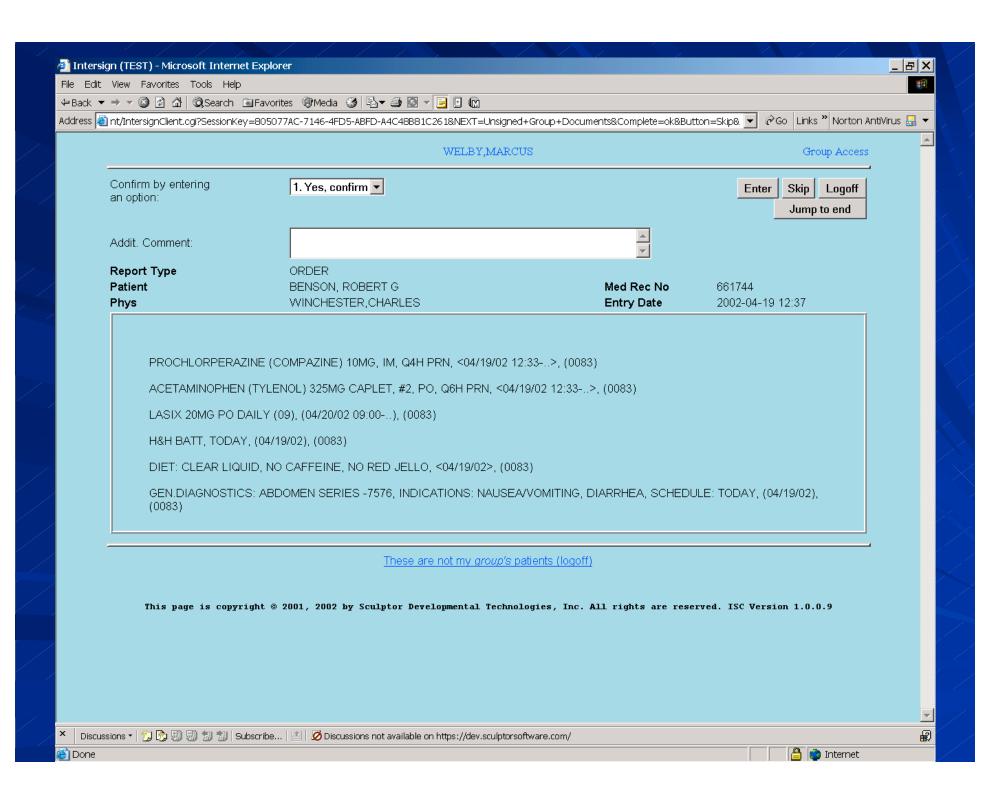
Enhancements Requested by Physicians

- Summary table of reports
- Control over the number of reports requiring an e-signature
- Filtering of reports by category
- Filtering of report by date
- Ability to skip to the end of signing sequence without losing prior work
- Group signing capability
- Customization of Group settings

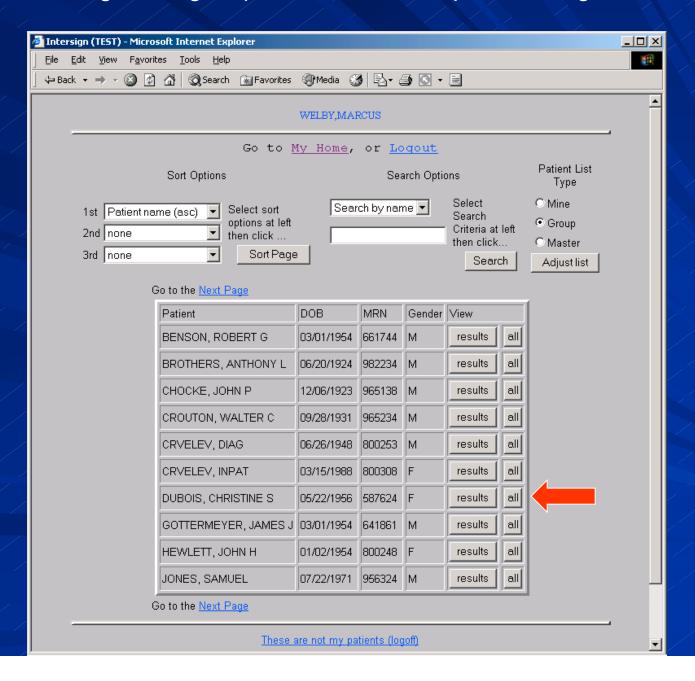


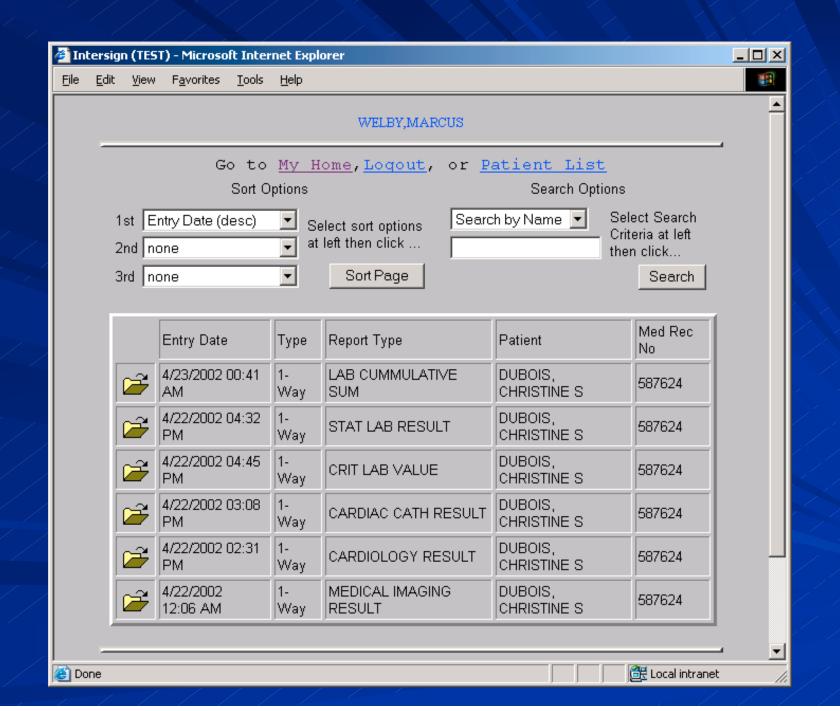


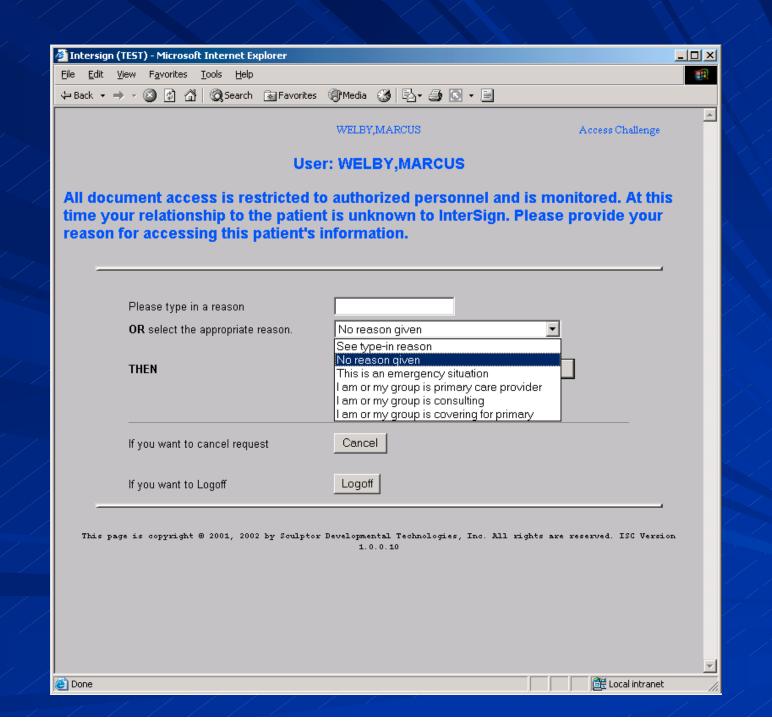


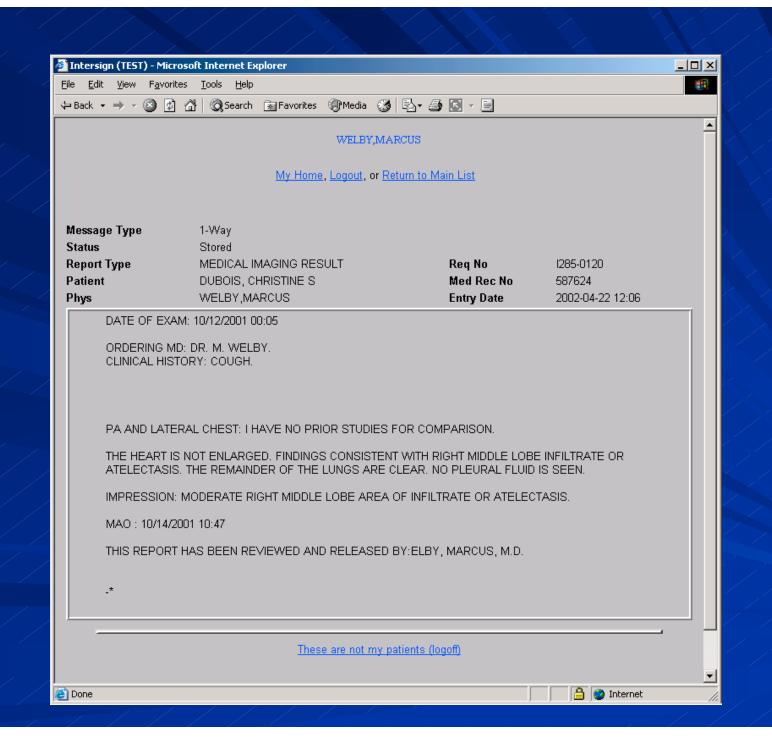


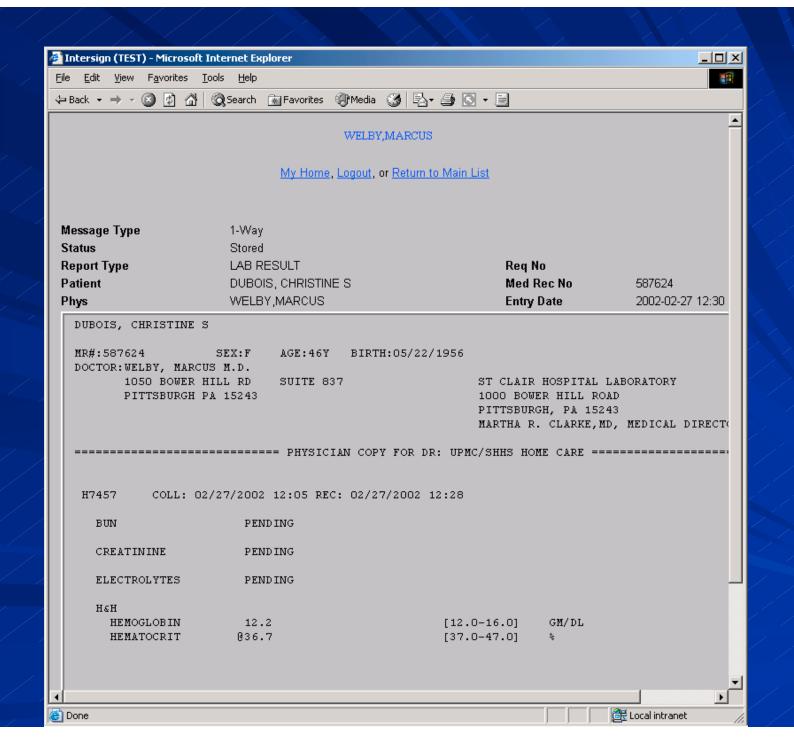
Viewing InterSign reports that do not require an e-signature











E-Signatures vs. Digital Signatures

- E-Sign act defines an electronic signature as an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to a record.
- The US Digital Signature Standard describes a digital signature as utilizing private and public encryption keys.
- Digital Signatures are a type of E-Signature
- ASTM Guide for Electronic Authentication of Health Care Info is not restricted to dig sig.
- HIPAA security rule implied a requirement for digital signature. That requirement was then removed because it was viewed as impractical.

Electronic Signatures

- Department of Justice Guidelines (to avoid deficiency)
 - Unique to Signer
 - Under Signer's sole control
 - Capable of being verified by third party
 - Linked to the data
- Secure Messaging Guidelines
 - Prevent Masquerading (Authentication)
 - Prevent Viewing (Encryption)
 - Prevent Tampering (Integrity Protection)
 - Prevent Denial of Send (E-Signature)
 - Prevent Denial of Receipt (Audit functions)

Digital Signature and wireless PDAs

- Processor performance in a Pocket PC can be challenged by some encryption techniques
- Public keys must be retrieved from Certificate Authority
- Remote connections may be delayed by the third party involvement

PDA Challenge – Screen Size

- Screen size
 - When to port an application
 - When to create a new user interface
- Intelligent use of the Virtual Keyboard
 - Not ideal for large amounts of data entry
 - Auto activate and Auto deactivate
- Add edit boxes to type-in fields
- Customize the fonts to the application
- Battery Life
 - Bright color screen consumes power
 - Must implement power timeouts
 - Timeouts require re-entry of security

- The Perfect PDA:
 - unlimited battery life
 - screen resolution to display lots of data
 - always powered on
 - always recognize its authorized user
 - require no security
 - detect location and communicate appropriately
 - always be attached at high speeds

- The real world PDA
 - Limited battery
 - Limited screen
 - Prone to theft and loss
 - Requires several layers of security
 - Requires multiple communication cards
 - Slow remote operation

- Device and Application timeouts
 - Screen timeouts
 - Power timeouts
- Timeouts function as an activity indicator
- Timeouts require re-entry of security
- Security re-entry impedes rapid use
- Physician Feedback: "If I have to enter a detailed password every time I pull the PDA out of my pocket, then I will pull it out of my pocket less often."

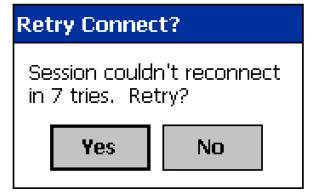
- Finding middle ground on security re-entry
 - Examine the usage pattern and security risk
 - Activate full security for those who desire the benefits
 - Embed security at the application layer before applying a solution that globally limits the device
 - When possible, burden the application, not the user
 - Apply device-based security when it is transparent to the user
 - Avoid using applications that don't inherently include adequate security (i.e. Contacts, Inbox, etc.)
 - Utilize the flexibility available for configuring security and battery settings (i.e. 1-minute re-login)

- Natively, PocketPCs do not have adequate protection for patient data
- Many third party utilities are either awkward or inadequate.
- Supplemental security for the PocketPC was developed
- Requires the user to enter an access key any time secure data needed to be viewed
- This barrier solution was eventually replaced with mechanisms to encrypt all patient data while at rest



- Interruptions must be handled to protect patient privacy
- Wireless dead spot
- Roaming off the cell
- Leaving the premises
- Ejecting wireless card
- Network failure
- Device losing power
- Policy: re-establish pathway within time limits





Session Settings Keys Help



PDA Challenge - Speed vs. Security (cont.)

- Physician Feedback "If the PDA requires six taps to apply an electronic signature, it is not as fast as my pen." (Note:This has since been improved.)
- Every second counts
- Don't consume taps securing an application that doesn't really need it (i.e. Reference Guides)
- Offer customization and streamlined pathways
- It's a ongoing tradeoff between security, features, time, and training

InterSign and Pocket 7000 – The Decision to Extract or Emulate

- Extracts (InterSign)
 - Can be graphical and attractive
 - Can employ a common user interface across several systems
 - Used mostly for retrieval, order entry is more difficult
 - Requires a lot of interfacing

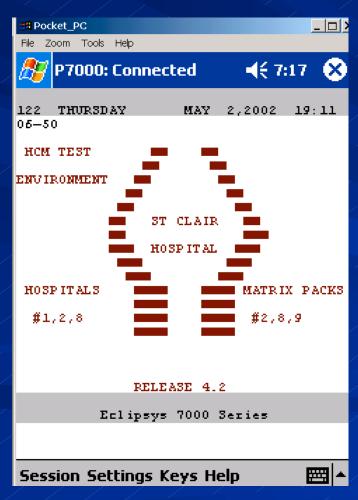
- Emulate entire session (Pocket 7000)
 - Offers all functions, retrieval and order entry
 - Requires no interfacing
 - Requires little or no training
 - Can be challenging to accomplish on a smaller screen
 - Can be less visually appealing

Pocket 7000

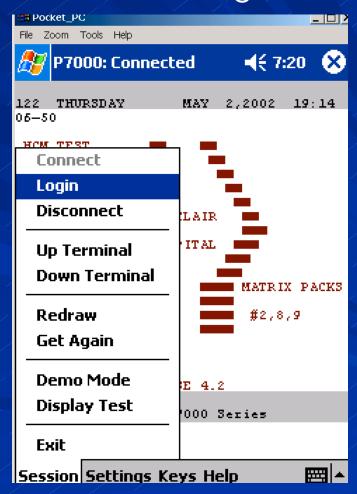
- Duplicates the Eclipsys 7000 session on a wireless Pocket PC
- Caregivers have access to clinical data from anywhere the hospital offers wireless coverage
- Virtually all existing matrix screens and pathways are compatible on the Pocket PC device
- Screen response time is < 1 second</p>
- Supports video Reports
- Provides mobile or bedside order entry, result retrieval, vital sign entry, admission assessment, registration, charting, etc.

Pocket 7000 Screens

Hello Screen



Initiate Login

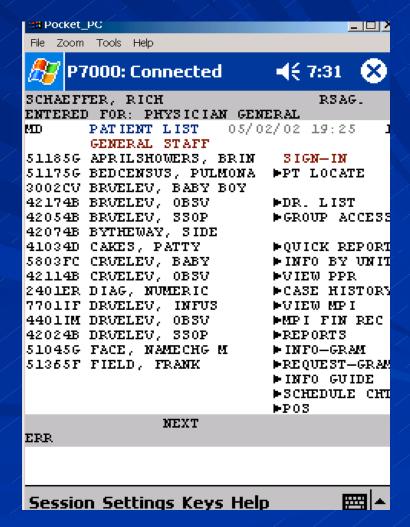


Pocket 7000 Screens (cont.)

Enter sign on code



Screen snapshots from an iPaq in an active Pocket 7000 session.



When a pathway includes a matrix that is coded for automatic cursor placement, Pocket 7000 pops up the on-screen keyboard. Likewise, when a user taps on an entry field an edit box is displayed and the cursor is active in the box awaiting keyboard clicks (see center screen). The keyboard is then minimized when typing is complete so that it doesn't obscure the screen.

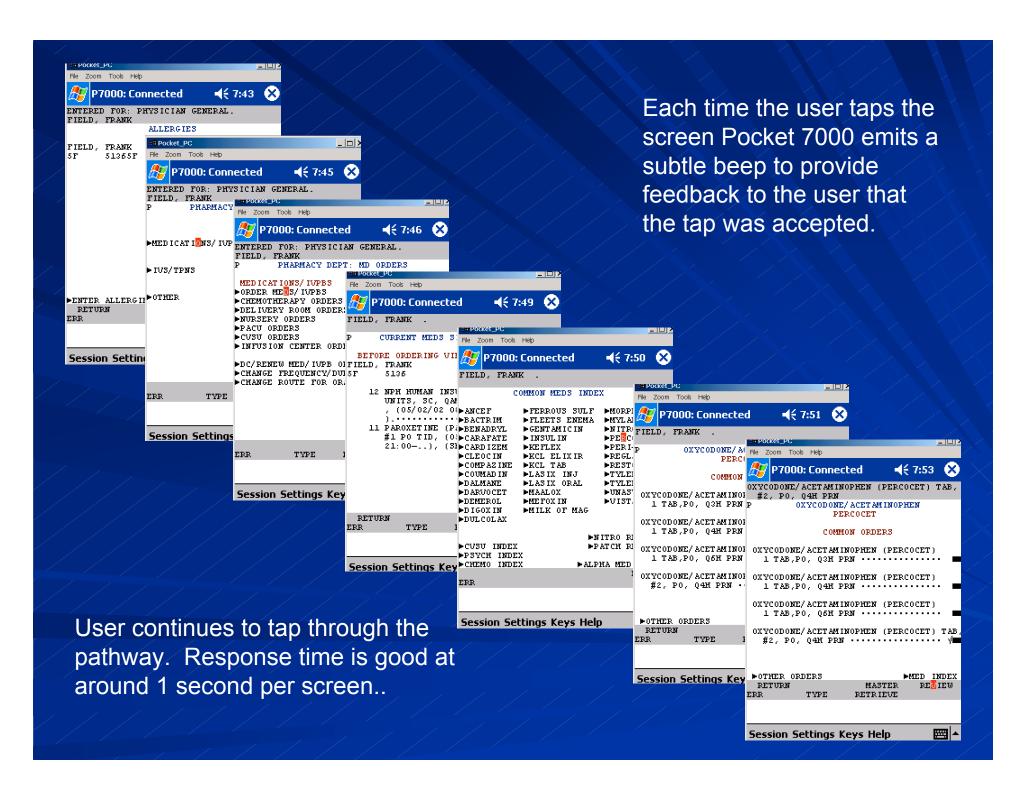


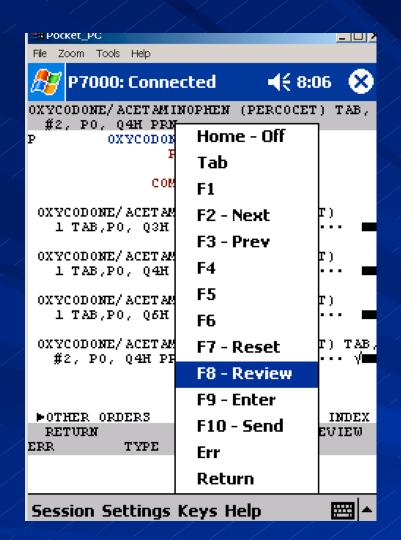
In surveying users, some felt the white on black was more readable. Readability is an important factor when the typeface is small. The goal is to configure the device with the smallest readable font so scrolling is eliminated, yet tapping is still achievable. Many color palettes are available.

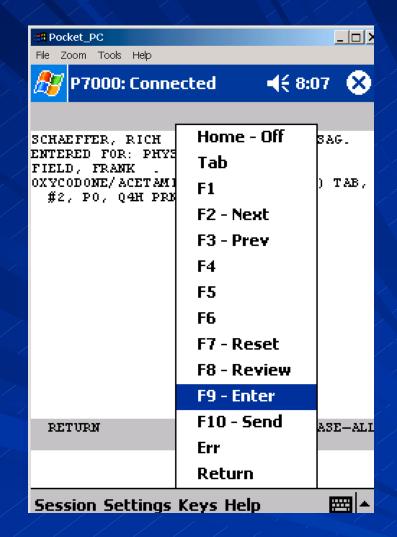
To aid the user in performing accurate taps, the tap location changes color (note the 'F' in Frank). Likewise on a matrix that includes compound selections, the check marked selection will change to a red background (not shown on these screen snapshots).











The user has the option of tapping the Review jump on the matrix, or tapping the Menu item called "Keys" and then tapping the function key. The keys menu is a good option when the onscreen keyboard is showing. It alleviates the need to scroll down underneath the keyboard to hit the jumps on the bottom lines. Err and Return are also available, sometimes eliminating the need to scroll. Likewise <Tab> works from the keyboard or the menu.

Securing Wireless Data

- Significant precautions must be taken!
- Why?
 - Wireless data does 'leak' out of the hospital
 - Unauthorized capture of this data is possible
 - Standard encryption for wireless data has been broken

Securing Wireless Data (cont.)

- 802.11b standard is rising in popularity
- As popularity rises, competition increases, and prices are driven down
- Wireless cards are inexpensive and come standard on many new laptops
- Wireless cards are easy to use
- 802.11b in intentionally interoperable
- One manufacturer's card is intended to work with any other access point
- Result: Lots of unauthorized users have wireless capabilities

Securing Wireless Data (cont.)

- Activate the built-in features available with the wireless gear.
- Enable WEP
- 40-bit WEP vs. 128-bit WEP
- Change the SSID
- Change the default password
- Move AP off of the periphery
- Install any new AP on the interior
- Do a site survey at regular intervals
- Limit access to MAC addresses
- Consider disabling DHCP
- Consider a VPN to add an extra layer of encryption

Security – Additional Steps

- Add stronger encryption software
- Rotate the decryption key frequently and at varying intervals
- Implement a means to revoke a device

Pocket 7000 Encryption Keys

- Multiple layer there are two different keys used, a large shared key, and a dynamically changing real-time key
- Multivariable the rate at which the changing key changes is variable
- Lopsided keys are mathematically uneven, and of different sizes
- Symmetric the client and server use the same key set to communicate
- The "real time key" tells the client how to use the "shared key".
- The server calculates a "real time key", and communicates it to the client during the establishment of a connection.
- The client will periodically request "on-the-fly" changes to the real time key during its connection to the server, so its encryption behavior changes dynamically
- The frequency with which the client requests these "real time" key changes is also variable

How to handle Roaming

- Nurses are frequently non-roaming, staying within a single nursing unit
- Physicians may visit many areas of the hospital.
- Physician usage requires roaming access
- Physician usage requires reports to follow them around the hospital

Questions

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